

SERBS RETURN TO OLD HOMES TO BEGIN NEW

Men Who Fled Before
Central Powers' Armies
Drift Back.

STEAM PLOWS WORK AND PEACE REIGNS

Cows, Pigs and Chickens
Redistributed; Women
Taking Part.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
NISH, Serbia, April 15.—Great numbers of Serbians who fled before the advancing armies of the central powers last fall and winter are returning to their former homes. Most of the returning fugitives come from districts along the Montenegrin and Albanian frontiers, over which they found it impossible to accompany the retreating army, and most of them also are of the urban class, and the rural Serbian population for the most part remained at home.

Several caravans of the returning Serbs pass northward every day, largely destined for Belgrade, and they seem cheerful enough at the prospect of getting back to their old homes. Owing to the lack of rolling stock, they are obliged to travel in freight cars, but with the warmer weather the discomfort of this is mitigated. So far comparatively few young men have returned. The armies of occupation are doing what they can to assist in the repatriation.

Farms Rejuvenated.
The Serbian farms, which have been badly neglected since the outbreak of the war, are now being cultivated. Thick German and Austro-Hungarian troops have brought numbers of steam-plows into the country, and the soldiers are everywhere at work, plowing and sowing. Some of this has gone so long unattended that a vigorous stand of scrub oak has conquered it.

The Serbian women are doing their part in the agricultural work. The military commanders have effected a redistribution of the country's livestock by requisitions in those parts not affected by the war and most of the households again have a cow, some pigs and chickens. Eggs and fowls are bought everywhere. At Nish milk costs about ten cents a liter and eggs 18 cents a dozen. Meat is scarce but bread may be obtained in any quantity and without bread rationing. The women and children look well-fed, but most of them are poorly dressed.

Women Gratified.
Several women with whom the Associated Press correspondent talked said that they were glad the war had passed beyond Serbia's borders. They wanted to know when their men would return. None had any news of them. It was immaterial to them, they said, who governed Serbia in the future, provided there was no more war. One young woman in city dress, however, held different views and expressed them in fairly good French.

Civil Rule Prevails.
Civil government has already been established in the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian spheres in Serbia and the Bulgarian territory in Macedonia, but the district where the Germans are still under military rule, because it is said, no permanent occupation of the district is contemplated. Railway traffic and postal service are in the hands of the military authorities, but the Serbian population is permitted to use them. Schools and churches have been reopened in many parts of the country.

MONEY FOR TREATY PORT.
PEKING, March 8.—The ministry of finance has appropriated \$14,000 Mexican to be used in the development of the newly opened treaty port of Lungchow, in Shantung province. Lungchow is located on the Gulf of Chilli, almost directly south of Port Arthur. It is about 150 miles north of Tsingtau, and two hundred miles southeast of Tientsin. It has no railroad at present, but is of great commercial and strategic importance, because of its location on the Shantung peninsula, which is thickly populated and the home of much contention between foreign powers.

ITALIAN POSTAL SERVICE IS ENJOYING INCREASED INCOME

Increase Domestic Letter
Rate From Three to
Four Cents.

ROME, Italy, April 18.—As the result of a recent increase in the domestic letter rate from 3 to 4 cents and the withdrawal from the general public of the privilege of sending newspapers as second-class matter, the net income of the Italian postal service is being increased from \$30,000,000 to \$31,000,000 a year, according

ABOLISH LICENSED GAMBLING.

Siam Gets So Much Money From the
Houses That She Is Going to Cut It.

BIG-GUN SHIPS COUNT IN SEA SUPREMACY

Present Day Warfare Has
Proven Successful Nation
Must Have Them.

DON'T NEED TORPEDO

Perfection of Big Guns Action
Always Takes Place
Out of Torpedo Range.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
LONDON, May 8.—According to British naval architects, the present war has demonstrated conclusively that naval supremacy rests with the nation possessing the greatest number of all big gun ships. They declare the big gun with the long range is the dominant factor and it is in the direction of perfecting big guns and perfecting the armor of ships that their energies will be.

Favor Big Guns.
T. B. Abell, professor of naval architecture at Liverpool university, declares emphatically that the experiences of the war have given conclusive arguments in favor of the all big gun ship and has fully justified the policy which Admiral Fisher initiated in the conception of the dreadnaught. Professor Abell declares that secondary armament of battleships is now rendered practically useless.

In the dreadnaught era, battleships were armed with 12-inch guns as primary armament, 9.2 and 6-inch guns as secondary armament and often a large number of smaller weapons. The Russo-Japanese war, however, demonstrated the uselessness of this so-called secondary armament, and out of the Russo-Japanese war, which was the last of the dreadnaught era, a heavily armed craft mounting ten 12-inch and 24 12-pounder guns.

Six-inch Not Effective.
While the six-inch gun was and often is of use in repelling attack of torpedo craft, with the increased striking range of the torpedo, some cloud is cast upon the wisdom of burdening a ship with six-inch guns and the argument is made that the effective range of the modern torpedo, the six-inch weapon would not prove very effective against a destroyer.

Professor Abell is emphatic regarding the nondesirability of fitting battleships and battle cruisers with torpedo tubes. "No experience in the present war," he says, "appears to justify the present existence, in fact, there appears every reason of dispensing with it altogether in the battleship and battle cruiser."

Torpedo Good Once.
He points out that originally the torpedo was intended for use by capital ships engaged at close range. Now, however, the range at which decisive actions are fought having so greatly increased, owing to the perfecting of the big gun and the range finder, the action always takes place well outside the striking distance of torpedo. Destroyers and light cruisers, vessels outside the capital class will certainly retain torpedo tubes, for in actions between such craft, the range would be well within the limits of the torpedo.

Mothers Work.
(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
PARIS, May 8.—About 25 per cent of the children born in Paris between August 1, 1915, and January 30, 1916, were put out to nurse, while during the period from August 1, 1914, to August 1, 1915, the percentage was only about thirteen in a hundred. To this increase in the percentage of children separated in infancy from their mothers, Prof. A. Pinard attributes the decrease in infant mortality for the five months ending January 30 show a higher infant mortality than the preceding months of the year. He points out that if the percentage of children put out to nurse will soon reach the figure of 31 per cent, that attained in 1913.

Since August, 1915, the number of idle women who have found employment has largely increased, and to this is attributed the increase in the number of the children put out to nurse. The volume of military correspondence has reached one million, one hundred thousand letters and postcards a day. While soldiers at the front may send letters free, their correspondents must pay the regular postage. Minister Riccio, who is responsible for the new regulations, and who is considered one of the most capable men of the Italian public service, is a former newspaper editor and member of parliament from the Abruzzi.

AUSTRIA'S "DOGS OF WAR" USEFUL TO RED CROSS



AUSTRIAN RED CROSS DOGS. The Austrian war office has just issued a public appeal for dogs for service in the field in scouting and sanitary work. The dogs have proved of such value that more are needed. This picture shows an Austrian Red Cross squad with dogs on the Italian front.

GERMAN GENERALS BEATEN BY JOFFRE

Captured Staff Report, In-
tended for Kaiser, Is
Interesting.

THE PLAN IS SPOILED

"Always to Kill the Ger-
mans" Became Watch-
word of French.

(By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.)
(Copyright 1916, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
LONDON, April 15.—Some weeks ago, upon the authority of a very high personage in Paris, I described the attack at Verdun as a new type of battle which will revolutionize tactics in war until some general works out something better. That view was based upon the French methods at Verdun, where they manned their first lines with plenty of machine guns and a few men forced the enemy to expend enormous quantities of shells to occupy one position, and then continued their unimpeded resistance from a position in the rear. This method was adopted in contrast to that of the Germans in Champagne, where heavy loss was suffered because the defenders tried to hold their ground.

Since that article was written a document prepared by an authority on the German general staff, apparently for General von Falkenhayn and the Kaiser, has been "captured" by the French. I am given to understand that it was found upon an officer who was captured, but general staff officers are seldom captured, and don't carry such papers into the trenches when they are there, so perhaps espionage is the real explanation of how the French got it.

New Form of Attack.
This report gives the impressions of some unnamed German authority concerning the losses of the French in Champagne, and recommends a different form of attack in the "coming offensive" against the French. The document was drawn up by the German general staff, and it is explained that the French success in breaking the first German line in Champagne could be duplicated at any time by other side, and the report points out that the great mistake of the French was in trying to break through the second and third German lines in one rush. The impossibility of accurate artillery fire from guns hastily pulled over captured ground and firing upon targets from unascertained ranges is cited and compared with the advantage the guns of the defense possess in firing on ground of which they knew every inch. Other familiar tactical points are made in the attack in modern war, from which both sides have suffered, were enumerated.

The report then goes on to explain how to win through the enemy's line, avoiding the previous mistakes, and the method recommended is that which the Germans adopted at Verdun. The first line should be crushed and captured, the report advises, as both French and Germans have done, but then the attack should pause and not assault the second line at once. An interval of some days should elapse, until the heavy guns are moved in position and the ranges ascertained, and then the process should be repeated. By this method, it is said, the supply of shells required will be far greater than in the past but the lives of the attacking soldiers will be economized and, most important of all, it will be possible to permit break through the enemy's line and bring about a great victory in the open field.

WAR EXPOSES OPIUM SMOKERS IN PARIS

Expert Estimates There
Are 1,200 Dens Now
in the City.

PEDDLED BY GIRLS

Chamber of Deputies Votes
to Levy Unusually Heavy
Fine for Traffic.

PARIS, April 8.—The war has incidentally revealed the existence in Paris of a number of opium smokers, cocaine and morphine users that was unsuspected before. Monsieur Charles Bernard, deputy for the district of Montmartre, where he is engaged in the drug business, estimates the number of opium dens now in existence at 1,200.

**CAMPAGNA ROMANA
TO BE REOPENED?**
In Ancient Times It Was
Populated by 10,000,000
People.

ROME, Italy, April 20.—Renewed efforts to repopulate the Campagna Romana are to be made this spring, notwithstanding the distractions of the war. The Campagna is a section of plain some thirty miles wide which surrounds Rome, beginning at the mountains and running down to the sea. In ancient times it is said to have been the most densely populated of cultivated land the world has known, surpassing even modern Belgium in that respect. It is estimated by Vossius that two thousand years ago the Campagna was populated by upwards of ten million people, but today it is largely a dreary waste of swampy soil so infected with malaria in summer that the laborers and shepherds there are compelled to retire to higher ground.

In a recent address before the Liberal association of Rome, Paolo Orlando, an eminent Italian engineer, said that sanitary work done in Egypt, Cuba and Panama indicated the ease with which malaria could be eliminated, and he believed that the modern machinery and the Americans had used the Campagna could be converted into a healthful and prosperous region. Promising results already have been obtained in the last thirty years, and the Ostian Way and the other on the Tiburtina Way.

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JAPS HOLD AN EXPOSITION.

First in History of Formosa; Com-
memorates Cession by China.

NATIVES RATHER LIKE THE SOLDIERS

Salonikans Reap Harvest
of Profits Off Invading
Detachments.

SOVEREIGN INCENSED

British Soldiers Prove Easy
Victims to Wily Greeks
in Trades.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
SALONIKI, March 8.—The inhabitants of Saloniki do not share the indignation of their sovereign over the presence here of the French, British and Serbian troops. They are making their fortunes out of it. Besides huge added profits on everything bought and sold by the local tradesmen, there are numerous less usual ways of turning a penny that are evolved from the fertile brains of the Spanish and Portuguese soldiers who constitute the greater part of the population of Greece's second city.

There have been depots, docks and barracks to build, roads to construct and improvements of every kind to make to render the old Turkish city of Saloniki fit for the habitation of an European army. Then, too, there have been the extraordinary works of fortification and defense of the entire Chalcidic peninsula. With one thing and another, the allied occupation of central Macedonia has proved a contractor's paradise and many a Greek has come all the way from Egypt to get a share in the exploitation of the strangers.

The British, particularly, have been victims of close dealing, as they have lacked that complete organization for the care of a large armed force that makes French army management so efficient. Many of the officers enlisted in the army service corps, also, have been used to dealing with Englishmen and not with Greeks. Their lack of experience in the latter's character costs the government no little money.

In one instance a local Greek took a contract to furnish several thousand feet of lumber to a certain department of the British expeditionary force at 55 cents a foot—and on that he was making a round profit. Naturally, when the lumber was delivered forty per cent was found not to come up to specifications and was promptly rejected. The Greek was not very happy over this outcome of his little deal, but by no means in despair. After scouting about a bit he found another department of the British army in need of lumber and offered the rejected timber. A brief bout at haggling over the price, and the Greek received 46 cents a foot for the lumber that had been rejected at ten cents less.

WHEN TURKS BLEW UP THEIR CAMELS

Attacked by British Armored Train,
They Fired on Own Ammu-
nition.

GALICIAN FIELDS TAPPED BY A LINE

Rich Oil Company Looms Up With
Coming of Better
Transportation.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
VIENNA, April 25.—The oil fields of Galicia are to acquire a new importance in the near future through the construction of an important pipe line, which will save much railway transportation in bringing the oil to market. The line extends easterly from the Drobovitz-Larysley field to Chyrov, which lies on the main line of railway from Przemyśl to Budapest. It is forty miles long and has been built entirely by the Austro-Hungarian military authorities since the Russians were driven out of Galicia. The laying of the pipe has recently been completed and it will soon be put into operation. The line will be used exclusively for refined oil, and it has a capacity of about seventy-five thousand barrels a day.

GODFATHERS ARE GIVEN A BIG JOB

War Orphans to Be Taken Care of by
Philanthropic German
People.

LEIPZIG, Germany, April 20.—The "godfather system," which has already been tried out successfully in Dresden is to be adopted in Leipzig. Under this system godfathers are to be found for several hundred children born during the war and left fatherless and motherless as a result of the struggle. The godfathers must agree in writing to subscribe 30 pfennigs a week for a period of from ten to 14 years, which shall go toward the rearing and education of the unfortunate children. The children will be chosen personally by the would-be godfathers, but the latter will be subjected to no other obligation than the payment of the small sum per week.

WHO'LL BUILD THE CHURCHES TORN BY WAR?

Destruction of Edifices
Along Front Revives
Question.

WILL STATE STAND FOR DAMAGES DONE?

Some Contend That Church
Is Entitled to as Much
as Citizens.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 24.—The destruction by fire and shell of more than 250 churches along the French battle-front brings up an interesting question in connection with the ante-bellum promulgation of the law separating the church from the state. When the war is ended and the problem of the restoration of these edifices is confronted, there must be a decision whether, if the contents of the edifices are within the principle accepted by the government of indemnities for war damages.

State Treasures.
Since the promulgation became effective the government has taken no part in the maintenance of churches. On the other hand, it has regarded ancient churches with historic or artistic value as belonging to the patrimony of the state. Two thousand old churches have thus been formally "classified" among the state treasures to prevent the sale of historic features of the buildings or to keep intact buildings of historic importance, or these "classified" churches, as they are called, about thirty are among those which have been demolished.

Church people contend that the state should unquestionably take upon itself the restoration of the thirty "classified" churches and any others of sufficient historic value to warrant restoration, and inasmuch as private individuals are entitled to indemnities for damages to their property, it is suggested that the other churches should likewise be indemnified. Churchgoers have on this question the support of all admirers of the old architecture, of which the best specimens are becoming rare. There is a strong feeling that the state will resist the idea that decorative art may be preserved independently of architecture. This element is alarmed at the prospect of the demolished edifices of the 15th and 16th centuries being replaced by modern construction.

Making Plans.
Groups of architects and builders have been formed and even syndicates organized to prepare a program for the restoration of churches and other buildings in the war zone. Most of the plans proposed are inspired by the purist modernism, in which the decorative art of the past is to be discarded and the modern architectural style is to be preserved. This tendency is what the churchgoers and the art lover are trying to overcome, proposing where the question of modern art enters into consideration the construction of cheap provisional chapels to serve until the time when the churches may be restored in the full sense of the term.

GREECE WILL FLOAT \$30,000,000 LOAN?

Cannot Get Money From Entente
Powers, So Will Come to
United States.

ATHENS, Greece, April 20.—A rumor has been persistent in Athens that efforts will be made to float a Greek loan of \$30,000,000 in the United States. In view of the failure of the government to secure the loan from the entente powers, in reply to a categorical question, however, a premier Skouloudis has informed the Associated Press that there is no intention on the part of the government to try to place a loan in America. Some three months ago inquiries were made through the London office of the Greek government, but the reply was so positive in the negative that the Greek government has abandoned any idea of securing funds from America.

Miss Funeral.
LONDON, April 8.—What the people of East London miss so much when they have relatives lost in the war is the funeral, declared the bishop of London the other day. He told of a woman who had lost her husband in a ship disaster felt that she must do something, so she bought a coffin and placed it at the foot of Nelson's monument in Trafalgar square.

NOT MANY WHO GO TO WAR ARE SENT BACK AS MENTALLY UNFIT

Out of 1,232 Cases Only 69
Proved to Be Perma-
nent Insanity.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)
PARIS, April 20.—The war has not sensibly increased the number of cases of mental disorders amounting to insanity in the army. Professor Regis of the Central Institution for Mental Diseases at Bordeaux gives figures showing that of 1,232 officers and soldiers sent to the establishment

between August 20, 1914, and January 31, 1916, suffering from "mental commotion," there developed only 69 cases of permanent derangement. These permanently insane were mostly reservists and a third of them of the oldest contingents from 40 years up. There was one officer, two subalterns and 45 privates. Forty-seven of them came from the front, 21 from the bases in the interior, proving that insanity is as likely to develop in the barracks as in the trenches. More than a third of the cases were of melancholia, with characteristic symptoms of imaginary accusations or self-accusations relating to army discipline, to courage and conduct in front of the enemy and various details of military duty. There are only eight alcoholics in the number.